Aug 26, 1995

Mercantile Library St Louis

Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle

Sylvanus Urban editor

American coin references

Sept 1786 Plate I fig 3 Cromwell ~~farthing~~ halfpenny
at beginning of ~~[illegible]~~ Sept, 1786 section

Sept 1786 pp 752-753 description of it

Oct 1786 plate II p. 825 ~~picture~~ illustration
fig 9 US ~~in~~ script of 1785 Nova Constell

Oct 1786 p. 868 comment on Nova Const
(first one of two pages numbered 868) dated 10/21/86

Dec 1786 p 1044 More comment on Nova

Suppl for 1787 plate 1, fig 6 Nova Caesarea
next to p. 1160 1786

no description of item, only a mention on p 1161

Feb 1788 p 115 Letter describing Nova Caesaria

Dec 1788 p 1037 ← title
p 1069 1783 Nova illustration.
~~description~~ Plate II Fig 4
new American coin
"American halfpenny.

The Gentleman's Magazine for December 1788

shows an illustration of a 1783 Nova Constellatio with pointed rays on Plate II opposite p. 1069 which says

"Fig. 4 is a new American coin."

On page 1037 it is described as "American Halfpenny"

This is the earliest illustration of an American copper coin. The Pembroke collection has illustrations of silver coins of America on 1746.

No, the Oct 1786 publication is the earliest copper. being another Nova dated 1785.

8vo; and there are editions of some of the pieces in that size; but then several of the other pieces also are not to be had separate; and some that are, will be found to be extravagantly dear. For instance: if all Xenophon's Works were published in the same size that five pieces (commonly called Opuscula) are by Simpson, they would be swelled to 12 volumes; and the price would be 3l. or 3l. 12s.

If three more volumes were added to Hutchinson's two, to be sold separate, as his are; they would together make an excellent edition of all Xenophon's Works, in Greek and Latin, at a moderate price; and any person might either buy the whole, or any particular part, as he found it convenient.

There is indeed an edition in five volumes, 8vo, by Wells; but it is scarce and dear, (from 2l. 12s. 6d. to 3l. 13s. 6d.) and it is only accidentally that any particular volume is to be had separate.

There is an edition also in four vols. 8vo, by Ernesti; but of this I know nothing more than that all the volumes are sold together.

What is most wanted, in my opinion, is an 8vo edition of the Hellen. or Grecian History. And if any person of real learning will undertake an edition of that kind, the writer of this will endeavour to save him some trouble by collating for him an old edition or two; and his address shall be communicated to you as soon as he hears that a proper person has undertaken so useful a work.

J. B.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 17.

IN answer to the enquiry of your correspondent GRYPHON relative to the case in the COMMON PLEAS, *Worledge versus Manning*, Easter Term, 26 Geo. III. let me be permitted to assure him, and others who may wish to be satisfied what the extent of the determination really was. It was a *general demurrer* to a *special* plea: the plaintiff, in support of his demurrer, excepted that *the defendant did not appear on the record to have been a parishioner of the place in which he gleaned at the time when he exercised that claim.* The COURT was of opinion, that *the defendant could not maintain his justification, this averment being omitted.* And they declared, that upon this ground they allowed the demurrer of the plaintiff: with an express caution that their judgement was not to be understood to have decided any thing on the general question. So that it goes only to determine, that, in the opinion of the judges on that case, *the right of gleaning is confined to the parishioners of the place in which the lands are.* So far, and no farther, it may be a precedent in future cases. The claim that was meant to have been tried in Manning's case, was, *Whether the defendant was justified in gleaning* BARLEY? The plaintiff, however, thought it expedient not to take the sense of the Court at once upon the true ground, but to avail himself of the defendant's not having introduced (so as the Court could take notice of it) the fact of his being a parishioner* at the time when he gleaned: for such was the fact. And had the plaintiff demurred *specially*, to the special plea of the defendant, it would not have been too late for Manning to have made this averment a part of the record, and the plaintiff must have admitted it: and then the judgement might have been taken on the *real* merits of the question.

In the mean time, *whether* BARLEY *be of right gleanable*, rests upon its conformity to the general law and usage of *gleaning*.

With regard to GLEANING in general, the sentiments of Sir MATTHEW HALE (one of the first of names for integrity, benevolence, professional learning, and general knowledge) may be seen in TRIALS PER PAÏS, vol. I. cap. 15, in these words. *The law gives licence to the poor to glean* BY THE GENERAL CUSTOM OF ENGLAND: *but this licence must be pleaded specially; and cannot be given in evidence on non cul.*—See, in approbation of this doctrine, I mean of the *general right of gleaning*, GILBERT'S *Law of Evidence* (4th edition, p. 256, tit. Trespass); and the *Commentaries on the Law of* ENGLAND, book iii. ch. 12. With three names of such respectability in support of the general right, there is not one decision against it: and it has an usage more ancient, more extensive, and of more venerable commencement, than almost any other custom can plead.

C. L.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

IN the description of the American halfpenny, p. 868, no notice is taken of the central object, which in the plate has the resemblance of an eye. Might not the artist design to insinuate, that this new constellation of thirteen stars was formed by Providence?

W. & D.

* Of Tinworth, near Bury, Suff.

voluntarily attended, and publicly pleaded the cause of the weak, if he deemed them oppressed; and his justice and weight were such as generally preponderated.

"I frequently accompanied him to his plantations; through which, as he passed, his numerous negroes saluted him in a loud chorus or song, which they continued as long as he remained in sight. I was also a melancholy witness of their attachment to him after his death. He expired suddenly, and when few of his friends were near him. I remember I had hold of his hand when this fatal period arrived; but he had scarcely expired his last breath before it was known to his slaves, and instantly about 500 of them surrounded his house, and insisted upon seeing their master. With this they commenced a dismal and mournful yell, which was communicated from one plantation to another, till the whole island was in agitation, and crowds of negroes were accumulating around us. Distressed as I was with the loss of my relation and friend, I could not be insensible to the danger of a general insurrection; or, if they entered the house, which was constructed of wood, and mounted into his chamber, there was danger of its falling by their weight, and crushing us in its ruins. In this dilemma I had resolution enough to secure the doors, and thereby prevent sudden intrusion. After these precautions, I addressed them through a window, assuring them, that if they would enter the house in companies only of twelve at a time, they should all be admitted to see their deceased master, and that the same lenient treatment of them should still be continued. To this they assented, and in a few hours quiet was restored; but it affected me to see with what silent, sullen, fixed melancholy they departed from the remains of this venerable man. He died in 1768, aged about 60 years. His only surviving son, an amiable young gentleman, resides in England."

Captain Carver, a name well known in the annals of misery, was reduced by long-continued want;—disease, its natural consequence, gave him access to Dr. Fothergill; "and I am informed "by his widow (says our author), that "as often as he applied for medical re-"lief, the Doctor as often accompanied "his prescription with a liberal dona-"tion. But Captain Carver was not an "importunate solicitor. The mind not "hardened by familiarity of refusal, or "that hath not acquired, by frequent "struggles, the art of suppressing its "emotions, possesses that diffidence "which is the inseparable associate of "worth. Between diffidence and want "many were the struggles of Captain "Carver; but, overcome at length by "repeated acts of the Doctor's genero-"sity, a jealous suspicion of becoming "troublesome to his benefactor deter-"mined him to prefer that want, from "the deprivation of the necessaries of "life, which put it out of the power of "his choice; for death soon triumphs "over famine.——What a conflict of "sullen greatness does this tragedy ex-"hibit!—When his fate was commu-"nicated to the Doctor, how tender "was his expression! *If I had known "his distress, he should not thus have "died**!"

Our opinion of these Memoirs, upon the whole, is perfectly well expressed in the following extract of a letter from a valuable correspondent:

"It is an elegant and noble tribute to the transcendent worth of the dead, and to the merit of the living; and reflects infinite credit on the author. The examples set forth by this book will be beneficial to mankind, in exciting emulation in physicians to excel in liberality, humanity, and professional knowledge."

We shall now dismiss this publication; but not without transcribing what

* "The King has since graciously condescended to allow the widow Carver an annuity. The unfortunate husband was only known to me on his death-bed. In the early stages of his disease he was able to wait upon Dr. Fothergill; but in the progress of it, being confined to his bed, the Doctor requested me to visit the Captain at his lodgings; and my first interview was within three days of his decease. It was after his funeral that I felt myself more immediately interested in the succour of the widow and orphans. As the Captain died pennyless, he was buried, to avoid expence, in the poor's ground, a part of the church-yard usually appropriated to the abject poor.—When I reflected upon the utility of his Travels, I considered him as a public loss, and his offspring as the children of the publick; and I presented the widow with a few pounds, to cloath and feed herself and children. But the money thus designed to satisfy her hunger, she employed otherwise. She had the corpse of her husband taken out of the poor's ground, and buried in ground containing the ashes of higher company, and over it she raised a decent monument to his memory.—His Travels, however, will prove a more durable monument than stone; and, though the dust with which we are mixed avails not to the living or to the dead, yet I was sensibly touched with this instance of posthumous affection, and have since endeavoured to mitigate the miseries of a mind endowed with such tender sensibilities."

There are two page 868 in this volume. This is the wrong one

4,200,000l. advanced by the company to the publick, under the authority of several acts of parliament.

"That the said company be enabled to raise a further sum, by adding 800,000l. to their capital stock of 3,200,000l. so as to make the capital in future 4,000,000l.; and that such additions be made by opening a subscription to that amount, after the rate of 16l. for every 100l." To be reported on Monday.

This brought on a conversation, in which Mr. Sheridan and some other members entered largely into the state of the company's affairs. After which, the question was put, and carried without a division. The House was then resumed, and adjourned.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

OBSERVING in your last Magazine a representation of a copper, the coin of the renowned Protector, I beg leave to transmit to the public, through the same very entertaining channel, a description of a *halfpenny* lately struck by the United States of America, which, although of a late date, will, I presume, be thought no less curious, being the first of the kind I have seen in this kingdom. Considering the principles that actuated the revolt of the English colonies in America, and that which brought about the protectorship in place of a royal government, the representations of the two coins would have been proper companions, had they met on the *same plate:* but, should you favour my halfpenny with a place in your next *, I shall esteem it no less fortunate to find them both in the *same volume* of your repository.

On one side, encircled within a wreath of LAUREL, exceedingly well executed, are the letters U S in cypher, surrounded with an inscription, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA; date, 1785. On the reverse, in the center, is a CONSTELLATION, from which issue THIRTEEN illuminated RAYS, and between each ray is a small STAR, expressive of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES; round these rays and the stars is the following inscription: NOVA CONSTELLATIO. The new American halfpenny is in weight as three to two of the English coin.

The United States, as appears by the inscription on the front of their coin, have erected the standard of liberty and justice. But, from what we have lately heard concerning American politics, both one and the other, I fear, are known only by name throughout that vast, and once flourishing, continent.

Yours, &c. W. B.

P. S. It is a little remarkable that, contrary to antiquarian principles, and the practice of all other states and kingdoms, they have adopted the *vowel* in preference to the *consonant*.

* See it in plate II. fig. 9.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VEGETABLES, FROM THE ROMAN POETS.

IT has been remarked by various critics, that modern poets have in general been much inferior to the antient, in the truth and accuracy of their descriptions of natural objects. The versifiers of later ages, deriving their art merely from imitation, have fallen into a kind of established phraseology in their diction, which, while it cuts off all novelty of imagery, exposes the writer to perpetual mistakes, from the application of epithets and descriptions according to memory, or the rules of measure, rather than the observation of nature. Those, on the other hand, who were nearer to the original sources of poetical ornament, seldom fail to paint objects in their genuine colours, even though they may be unskilful in the employment and disposition of them. Of this we have a striking instance in the similes of Homer, which, taken separately, are always just and lively pictures, though frequently they have little resemblance to the object to which they are applied. The number of these drawn from the vegetable creation is very small; while Virgil, and the other Roman Poets, probably from living in a more cultivated state of society, seem particularly fond of introducing trees and other plants into the imagery of their pieces. From a peculiar attention to this subject, I became so struck with the beauty and accuracy with which they had painted some of my favourite objects, that I was led to collect the passages, and to form a sort of connected poetical descriptions by their names. Some of these it is my intention to offer to the readers of this periodical work. I shall begin with

QUERCUS—THE OAK,

one of the noblest objects in the rural landscape, and a fine image for comparison on various heroical occasions.

The *height* of the oak is referred to by

by Virgil in the
ing the appearan
the shore, he say

Qua
Aëriæ *quercus*, au
Constiterunt, sylva

So on some mount
Of beauteous Dian
Th' aerial pines in
Or spreading oaks,

And probably
same quality that
particular as suff
lightning.
De cœlo tactas me

And heaven's quic
oak.

The *wide sp*
strongly painted
following passage
Sicubi magna Jovi
Ingentes tendat ra
Where some tall o

Ovid, on the
oak

—— patula Jov
Jove's far-extended
an epitaet lost in
paraphrase is,
And falling acorns

Catullus com
of the enraged
arms of an oak:
——velut in summ
Quercum.

Several passage
the *hardness of*
in the long string
phemus applies
call her
—— durior annos
——far more stub

And Virgil de
splitting an oak
read without a de
Quadrifidam *quercu*
Scindebat.
Tyrreus, who clove
Left the huge wed

Its' power of
storm, from its
to which its *roots*
presented in the f
Veluti annoso v
Alpini Boreæ, nun
Eruere inter se ceri

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by Virgil in the Æneid, where, describing the appearance of the Cyclopses on the shore, he says,

Quales cum vertice celso
Aëriæ *quercus*, aut coniferæ cypariss
Constiterunt, sylva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ.
Æn. III. 679.

So on some mountain towers the lofty grove
Of beauteous Dian, or imperial Jove;
Th' aerial pines in pointed spires from far,
Or spreading oaks, majestic nod in air. PITT.

And probably it is on account of the same quality that he selects this tree in particular as suffering from the stroke of lightning.

De cœlo tactas memini prædicere *quercus*.
Ecl. I. 17.

And heaven's quick lightning on my blasted oak. WARTON.

The *wide spread of its branches* is strongly painted by the same poet in the following passage:

Sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore *quercus*
Ingentes tendat ramos. *Georg.* III. 332.

Where some tall oak uprears his aged shades. PITT.

Ovid, on the same account, calls the oak

—— patula Jovis arbos. *Met.* I. 106.

Jove's far-extended tree;

an epithet lost in Dryden's version, whose paraphrase is,

And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.

Catullus compares the tossing horns of the enraged Minotaur to the agitated arms of an oak:

—velut in summo quatientem brachia tauro
Quercum. *Catul.* LXIV. 105.

Several passages in the poets describe the *hardness of its wood*. Thus Ovid, in the long string of similies which Polyphemus applies to Galatea, makes him call her

—— durior annosa *quercu*. *Met.* XIII. 799.

——far more stubborn than the knotted oak. DRYDEN.

And Virgil describes the operation of splitting an oak in a line that cannot be read without a degree of effort:

Quadrifidam *quercum* cuneis ut forte coactis
Scindebat. *Æn.* VII. 509.

Tyrreus, who clove a tree with many a stroke,
Left the huge wedge within the gaping oak. PITT.

Its power of resisting the fury of a storm, from its *strength*, and the *depth* to which its *roots* penetrate, is nobly represented in the following simile:

Veluti annoso validam cum robore *quercum*
Alpini Boreæ, nunc hinc, nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant: it stridor, et alte
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes:
Ipsa hæret scopulis; et quantum vertice ad auras
Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
Æn. IV. 441.

As o'er th' aerial Alps sublimely spread,
Some aged oak uprears his reverend head;
This way and that the furious tempests blow,
To lay the monarch of the mountains low;
Th' imperial plant, though nodding at the ground,
Though all his scatter'd honours strow the ground;
Safe in his strength, and seated on the rock,
In naked majesty defies the shock:
High on the head shoots towering to the skies,
So deep the root in hell's foundation lies. PITT.

Ovid seems to labour to equal or excel the grandeur of this description by a picture of the oak in peaceful majesty, distinguished by its vast bulk, and the almost divine honours which have at various times been paid to it:

Stabat in his ingens annoso robore *quercus*;
Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ,
Sertaque cingebant voti argumenta potentis.
Sæpe sub hac Dryades festas duxere choræas:
Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci
Circuiere modum: mensuraque roboris ulnæ
Quinque ter implebat: necnon et cætera tanto
Sylva sub hac, sylva quanto jacet herba sub omni.
Met. VIII. 743.

An ancient oak in the dark center stood,
The covert's glory, and itself a wood:
Garlands embrac'd its shaft, and from the boughs
Hung tablets, monuments of prosperous vows.
In the cool dusk its unpierc'd verdure spread,
The Dryads oft their hallow'd dances led;
And oft, when round their gaging arms they cast,
Full fifteen ells it measur'd in the waste:
Its height all under standards did surpass,
As they aspir'd above the humbler grass. DRYDEN.

The bold expression "una nemus," *itself a grove*, would scarcely apply to any other European tree, and is, therefore, equally appropriated and poetical.

Lucan has given a picture of the oak at a different period; no longer firm and stable, but decayed with age, and ready to fall with the first blast, yet still appearing great and venerable, and forming a shade, though with its naked branches. Its application as a simile is not less happy, than the description is striking. It is made an emblem of Pompey the Great, at the commencement of the civil war, with all his honours still about him, yet, in reality, only the shadow of his former greatness:

Qualis frugifero *quercus* sublimis in agro
Exuviæ

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MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

OBSERVING in your last Magazine a representation of a copper, the coin of the renowned Protector, I beg leave to transmit to the public, through the same very entertaining channel, a description of a *halfpenny* lately struck by the United States of America, which, although of a late date, will, I presume, be thought no less curious, being the first of the kind I have seen in this kingdom. Considering the principles that actuated the revolt of the English colonies in America, and that which brought about the protectorship in place of a royal government, the representations of the two coins would have been proper companions, had they met on the *same plate:* but, should you favour my halfpenny with a place in your next *, I shall esteem it no less fortunate to find them both in the *same volume* of your repository.

On one side, encircled within a wreath of LAUREL, exceedingly well executed, are the letters U S in cypher, surrounded with an inscription, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA; date, 1785. On the reverse, in the center, is a CONSTELLATION, from which issue THIRTEEN illuminated RAYS, and between each ray is a small STAR, expressive of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES; round these rays and the stars is the following inscription: NOVA CONSTELLATIO. The new American halfpenny is in weight as three to two of the English coin.

The United States, as appears by the inscription on the front of their coin, have erected the standard of liberty and justice. But, from what we have lately heard concerning American politics, both one and the other, I fear, are known only by name throughout that vast, and once flourishing, continent.

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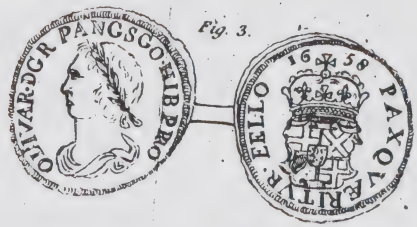

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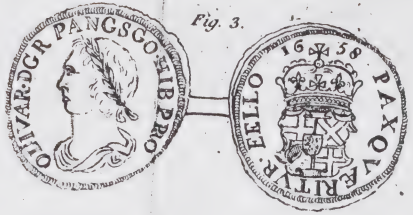

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1786.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LVI. PART II.

LETTERS ON THE HOWARDIAN PLAN.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Sir, *Craven-ſtreet, Strand, Sept.* 20.

AS Governors of the "*Society for the Relief and Diſcharge of Perſons impriſoned for ſmall Debts,*" we requeſt you to forward the incloſed 12 guineas, in approbation of your excellent propoſal, for erecting a Statue to the honour of Mr. Howard, and to promote a permanent fund for the comfort of poor priſoners. To your heart it may afford a peculiar ſatisfaction, to have this ſmall addition of our names to your Liſt of Subſcribers. We readily embrace this opportunity to aſſure you, that having frequently been eye-witneſſes of complicated diſtreſs, on viſiting not only the priſons in and about the metropolis, but alſo many of the far-diſtant county jails, where miſery ſtill more abounds; and having, in conſequence, felt very much for the unhappy ſufferers; we are fully impreſſed with the propriety of the deſign, and wiſh to ſee it ſo executed, as to perpetuate in the moſt reſpectable manner the memory of a truly honeſt man; whom we cannot but conſider as a Patriot in the nobleſt ſenſe of the word, and a Philanthropiſt of the higheſt order. Were the free, the rich, and the happy of our countrymen, to have heard but half the tales of woe which have come to our ears, or to have beheld a few of thoſe ſcenes of miſery to which our ſituation has often painfully introduced us, no farther argument could be needed, to ſtimulate their pity; they would be eager to encourage a plan, which muſt always reflect a dignity on the public gratitude and humanity of Great-Britain. Indeed, Sir, ſuch trials of compaſſion as reſult from the *actual ſurvey* of ſorrow in impriſonment are alone wanting to affect the moſt thoughtleſs voluptuary, or to melt down the hardeſt heart.

From our own experience, therefore, of Mr. Howard's peculiar merits, no leſs than as a juſt tribute to his praiſe, we ſincerely hope that all, who can, will chearfully contribute their ſhare, both towards the erection of the *Statue* propoſed, and to eſtabliſh a continual *Fund of Charity* for the benefit of friendleſs priſoners; which latter good work, to the mind of Howard, will certainly be received as the higheſt of gratifications.

"To honour *our country*,—do honour to *him*."

We are, Sir, with great eſteem,
your much obliged, and
obedient humble ſervants,

Sir Robert Taylor, bart.	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Markham	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Harriſon	1	1	0
William Townſend, eſq.	1	1	0
Robert Mangles, eſq.	2	2	0
Mr. Dawes	1	1	0
Spontaneous (as promiſed)	2	2	0
James Neild	2	2	0

Dr. LETTSOM's Anſwer.

YOUR pathetic letter, incloſing a generous ſubſcription of 12 guineas towards the *Howardian Fund*, afforded me ſingular ſatisfaction, in experiencing the

chancel, by means of the same little opening, the other side of the wall being quite plain. A similar misapplication is still in vogue relating to the church of the parish where I reside. In a pillar nearest to the chancel are some very narrow and winding stone steps, greatly worn by ancient use, which terminate above, at an open nich, or arched door, over the pulpit. This is constantly reported and believed to have been a place where delinquents stood exposed to shame and penance, in a white sheet, before the congregation; whereas, in fact, it was the way up to the rood-loft, or singers' gallery, formerly there, but long since taken down. Otherwise, to admit the first notion, we must imagine the parish to have produced, some time or other, a great number of such offenders, from the appearance of the stairs.

It is very improbable that stone seats should be constructed for confessionals; the humid and chilling nature of such materials rendering it very inconvenient and prejudicial to health, especially with regard to the priest, who must have been obliged to sit therein for many hours together; or else we ought to conclude they were a much hardier race of men than our present clergy, who would shrink at the idea of being immured. A well-lined pew, or desk, is certainly more comfortable. Equally commodious and warm are the stalls of our prebendaries. We should lament to hear they were made of stone. Pulpits are still to be seen in some places, formed of marble or stone; but stone confessionals remain unknown, at least they have hitherto escaped my strictest examination. I am more inclined to suppose they were made of wood, and placed against the walls of the North and South ailes of the church; but, as moveables, together with images, &c. were condemned to the flames at the purifying period of the Reformation, leaving more advantageous room for the indulgent use of pews. To some minds, the idea of a confessional gratifies more than a contemplative view over the monument of an ancient worthy, or a distinguished hero. Thus it is that imaginary confessionals arise, and are pointed out to the ignorant vulgar. These stone seats are generally confined to the chancel or choir, or to some distinctive chapel; places particularly set apart for sacramental rites: and it may be further noticed that they are always found on the right or south wall, not on the left. Whence it is clear, that these chairs were designed for the officiating priests to sit upon at certain intervals of the public worship, or during the performance of some anthem, or musical voluntary. Their use must be obvious to any one who has been present at the church ceremonies abroad The number of these seats varied according to the dignity of the place. In small rectories one, in others two, some have three, and in large cathedrals and metropolitans four, even five. In the last case, *Porte-mitre* and *Porte-crosier* had their places.

The perforations mentioned in the seat at Hastings church will not destroy my conjectures; when viewed as an improvement only for the better circulation of air, and respective observance in the three persons. The same kind of apertures are made throughout the pillars, on both sides of a whole cloister, (I think at Worcester,) where each monk had a recess, and yet could see the full range of the community. Yours, &c. O.

MR. URBAN, *Penzance, Aug.* 8.

INCLOSED you have a drawing [*plate I. fig.* 2.] of a brass vessel, found, about four or five years since, within the precincts of Glastonbury Abbey. It weighs 2 pounds 8 ounces and an half. Its height is 3 inches and an half; and it contains nearly a pint, wine measure. The bottom is solid, and marked with the letters *R* and *E*, which are tolerably well represented in the drawing.—If any of your correspondents will endeavour to illustrate to what use it was appropriated, it will greatly oblige A. B.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

THE drawing [*see plate I. fig.* 3.] that accompanies this, gives the representation of a coin, which I wish to submit to the attention of the curious, through the means of your very valuable repository. It is a copper *Halfpenny* of Oliver Cromwell, undoubtedly the work of the celebrated Simon, and probably an *unique*, as no gentleman I have conversed with has ever seen another of the kind, nor is there the least mention of such a piece in any of our books. Mr. John White's copper *Farthings* of Oliver Cromwell, for which the late excellent Mr. Thomas Hollis offered so liberal a price, with a few more in the possession of some other gentlemen, are indeed well known; and delineations are given of them by Snelling, Martin Folkes, &c. But

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ath of William Rufus.

Fig. 4.

.5.

But the copper *Halfpenny* has never been noticed before, therefore is quite novel in its kind, and as such may merit a place in your miscellany. I have only to add, that it came to me from a common retale shop, where it was taken in change, and that your engraver has given a very faithful representation of it, the piece itself appearing to have slipped on the die, by which means some of the letters are double-struck, a small shadow-like double is given to the face, and the contour of the whole is rendered not perfectly round. As to the rest, the fierce countenance of Oliver is well preserved in it, as on all his other coins by Simon. The copper also is pretty good, and the original may be seen at any time, from 12 to 3 in the afternoon, or from 5 to 11 of an evening, by applying to your printer for directions. Yours, &c. N. T.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 14.

THE inclosed drawing [*plate I. fig.* 4] is from a bracelet said to be worn by the lady whose picture I described in vol. LV. p. 853, a supposed relation to Clement Edmondes. The figures on the stone of this bracelet are white, upon an ash-coloured, or lightish blue, ground. It is set in the purest gold; and in the circle, or border, are some precious stones. Observator.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 20.

GOING, some little time ago, with a friend, to view the ruins of a religious house in the West of England, I accidentally discovered a small cavity in the wall of an inner apartment; and, as I was wantonly pulling out the mortar and rubbish which had collected in the hole, a round bit of wood attracted my notice, and, upon removing the dirt, I found it to be a piece of maple, about the thickness of a crown-piece, and in diameter over the surface a little more than two inches and a half, carved as in the annexed representation (*see plate I. fig.* 5.) X. X. Q.

Mr. Urban, *Brompton, Aug.* 28.

I INCLOSE a drawing [*plate II. fig.* 1] which I made in the year 1784, of the monument erected on the spot where, according to steady tradition, William Rufus received his death's wound. It is somewhat extraordinary that the family of Purkess, mentioned in the inscription, still occupy the neighbouring cottages.—The drawing is, I assure you, very exact; which is indeed its only merit.

Yours, &c. J. P. Andrews.

Inscriptions on the monument:

I.	II.
Here stood the Oak Tree on which an Arrow shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel at a Stag glanc'd and struck King William the 2d surnam'd Rufus in the Breast of which he instantly died on the 2d Day of August A. D. 1100.	King William the 2d surnamed Rufus being slain as is before related was laid in a Cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from thence to Winchester and buried in the Cathedral Church of that City A. D. 1143.

III.

That where an
Event so memorable
had happen'd might
not be hereafter
unknown this Stone
was set up by John
Lord Delawar
who has seen the
Tree growing
in this Place.

The height of the stone is 5 feet 10 inches, and each side 1 foot 10 inches in width.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 3.

I SEND you an impression of a seal (*plate II. fig.* 2) found at Winchelsea in Sussex; the legend, "S. PRECEPTORIE S. ANTONII DE GRATENON." And of a trader's token (*fig.* 4), from the cabinet of Mr. Southgate, which, being exceedingly rare, you will do well to preserve. Yours, &c. M. N.

Mr. Urban, *Woodbridge, Aug.* 1.

HEREWITH you receive an impression in wax (*fig.* 3) from a very curious silver medal of Queen Elizabeth, in bass-relief, such, I presume, as were worn pendant at the breast, and given as an honorary reward. The queen is represented as in the decline of life, loaded with ornaments, with a large veil upon her shoulders. The legend, "ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. R. ET. HIB. REGINA." Reverse, a phœnix rising from the flames; initials, E. R.; the crown at top; the legend, SEMPER EADEM.—The medal* is in the possession of Mr. Mayhew, of this place. R. L.

* A medal somewhat like it may be seen in Perry's Plate IV. fig. 3, supposed to be a present to foreign ambassadors, expressive of his rising glory. See also the Society of Antiquaries' Prints, vol. I. pl. XX. Edit.

Mr.

Fig. 6. Flixborough Church, p. 825.

J. Greene del.

Fig. 8. Giggleswick Free School, p. 825.

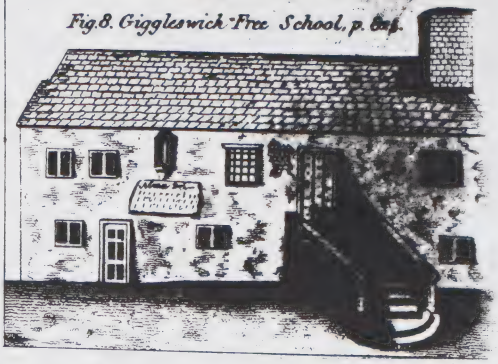


Fig 7

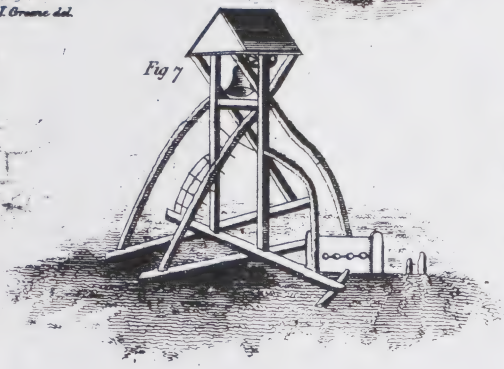


Fig. 9.

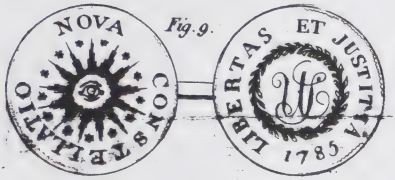


Fig. 2.

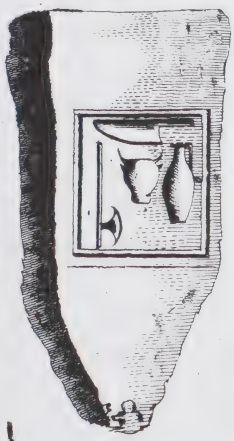


Fig. 3.

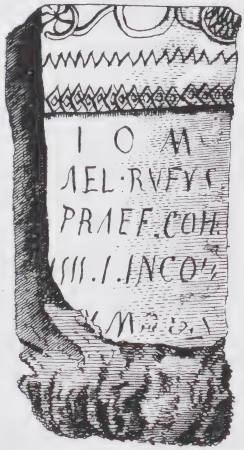


Fig. 4.

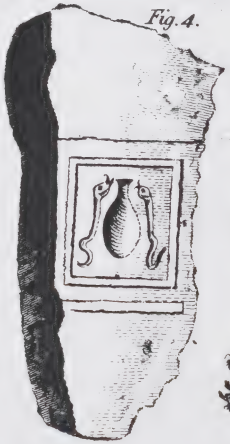
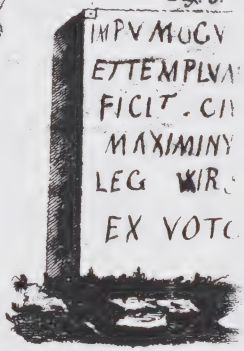


Fig. 5.



Altars found at Tinmouth; see p. 825.

Fig. 6. Flixborough Church, p. 825.

J. Greene del.

Fig. 8. Gigglswick Free School, p. 825.

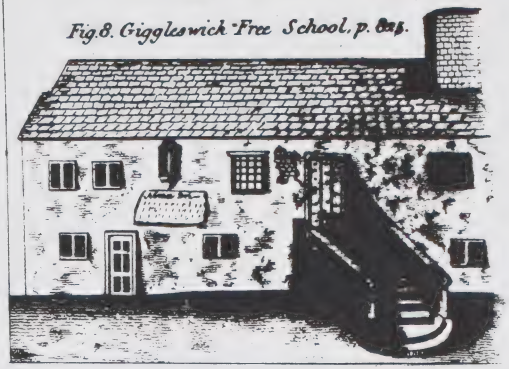


Fig. 7

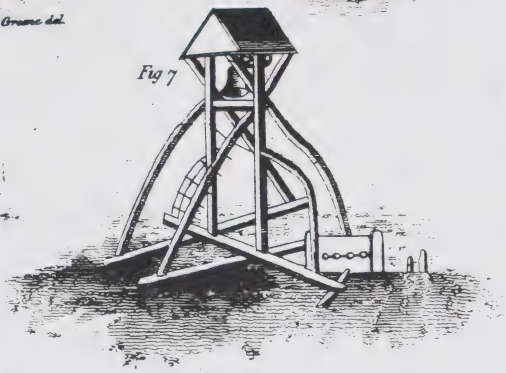


Fig. 9.

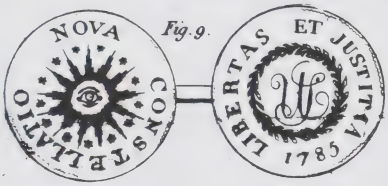


Fig. 2.

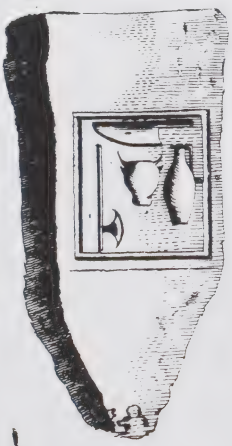


Fig. 3.

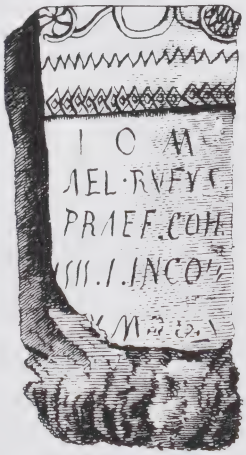
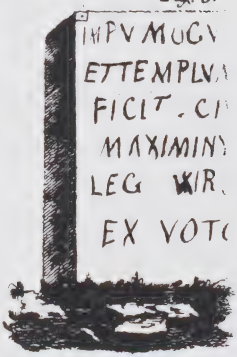


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Altars found at Tinmouth, see p. 825.

Fig. 6. Flixborough Church, p. 825.

J. Greene del.

Fig. 8. Giggleswick Free School, p. 825.

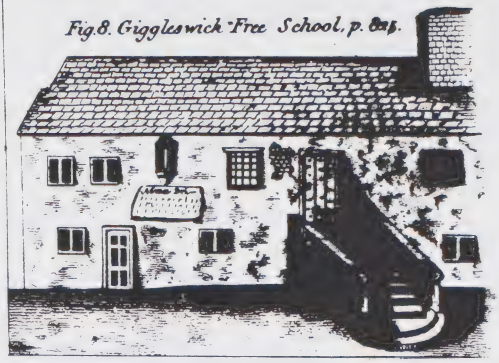
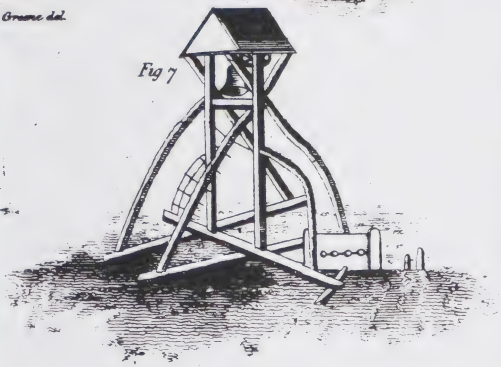


Fig. 7



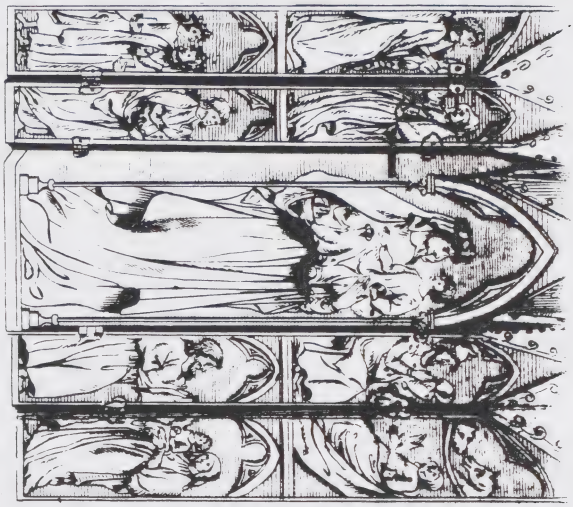


Fig. 9.

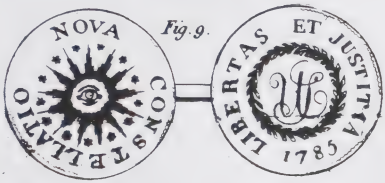


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

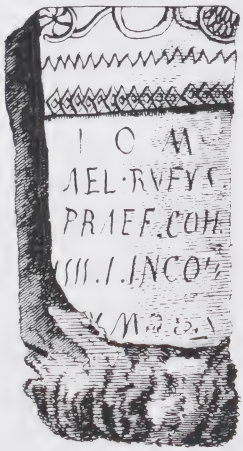


Fig. 4.

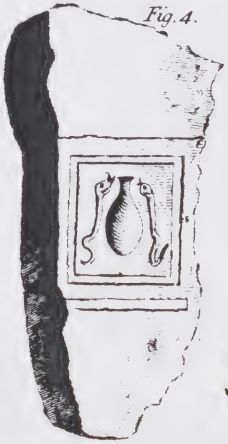
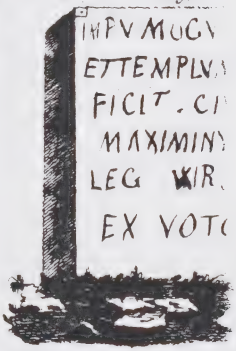


Fig. 5.



Altars found at Tinmouth; see p. 825.

the date instead of the *third*; in other respects it is extremely similar.

Fig. 4. is the authentic penny of the Isle of Man; round the King's head, GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA; reverse, the arms of the island, with QVOCVNQVE JECERIS STABIT.

Fig. 5. is the token of an opulent individual, Mr. John Wilkinson, of Worcestershire. On one side is the proprietor's head, with this inscription, "John Wilkinson, Iron Master." On the reverse is the representation of the large striker, and a forge, with an artificer at work. The names of his four different works are *Willey*, *Snedshill*, *Bersham*, and *Bradley*. Dr. Priestley marrried a daughter of the above gentleman, who by his treasure long since rendered his son-in-law independent of the patronage of the great; Mr. Wilkinson being in possession of a fortune of 80,000l. all acquired by his own industry.

Fig. 6. is sent us for decyphering, as a supposed American coin.

Fig. 7. a Yarmouth seal. See p. 1164.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

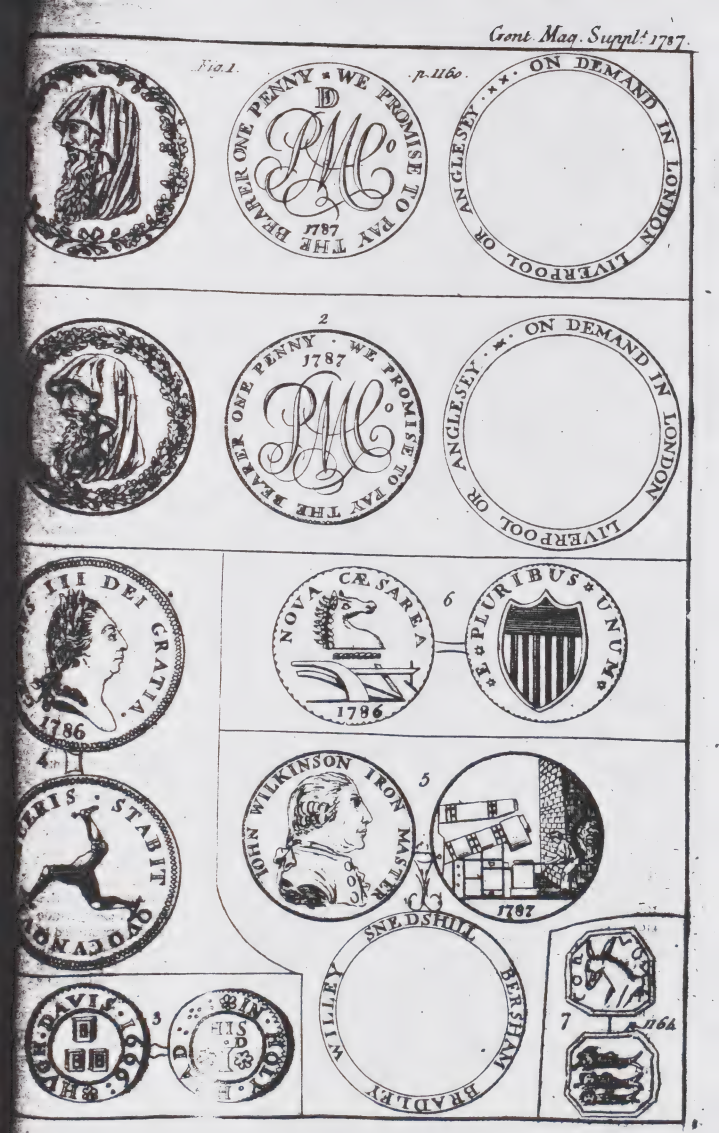
I SHOULD be glad if some of your literary correspondents would explain the meaning of the letters A. E. A. O. in the dedications of the new edition of Bellendenus. The explanation which did appear in your Magazine, that they were the first vowels in the names of the writers of the preface, gave me little satisfaction, because the letters would, in such a case, have involved a conceit which no luminary upon earth could have discovered without a clue. I should rather imagine they are intended to express some sentence or sentiment which is familiar to very deep scholars.

Yours, &c. D. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

IF in any thing I can commend your correspondent J. B—n, p. 995 [see p. 1144], it is his owning himself *a minister of the same religion which the Abbé professes*; and I regard as a compliment his blaming me for *illiberal* reflections, knowing the charge to be groundless. There are certain persons in the world, and I by no means confine myself to those of his persuasion, who, *without any kind of proof*, will *impudently assert* any thing they think will make for their purpose, and *boldly deny* any fact, how well soever ascertained, when it opposes their interests, or clashes with their dispositions to believe. "I know the religion of the Abbé (says he) to be free from all that is low and bigotted." I would ask, is there any *lower* species of *bigotry* than the belief and assertion of *transubstantiation?* Of this we have his account in p. 654; and there is none better in his church. The priest may speak as contemptuously as he pleases of the *Legendary Ribadeneira*: but was he such in his life of Saint Ignatius Loyola, lately decanonized by the sovereigns of his religion? He may, if he likes it, *deny* all the chicane, falsehood, dissimulation, and wicked practices, imputed to his disciples, and that they have been, without proper grounds, laid to their charge. In this case is any credit due to him for such *denial*, or what he *asserts* above of his knowledge of the Abbé's religion? He may slur over the affair of the *dissembler Bower*, who, according to his important information, has, years ago, been laid in the grave. He may tell your readers, that I derived my knowledge of what I advanced from my conversation with the priest and bishop of his church: whereas it only confirmed what I before knew: more especially that tenet of theirs, that *Ignorance is the mother of Devotion*. He proceeds at length to admit the allowableness of *dissimulation*, and says, *I readily grant the fact*. But, speaking of my letter, he observes, that "if your correspondent had been so ardently in love with truth, as he wishes us to believe, in quoting the Spanish historian, he would not have omitted the censure he passes on the facts he relates." I will venture to tell him that it was incumbent on him to *prove* that I knew of any such censure. I am sure that, on a review of the original, no such is there to be met with. But he goes on: "I have only a Latin edition by me." A Latin edition of what? why did he not, as I have done, point out the book, chapter, and page, where the passage is to be met with, that we might have had recourse to it, to see if his citation were true? But, admitting it to be exact, what is to be inferred from it but this, that the writer acted *jesuitically*, and contradicted himself? what signified his doctrines, when he taught one thing, and practised another? Far be all self-boasting from me: but as I am neither afraid nor ashamed of the truth, why should I blush? "What is said of *Campian* from *Camden* (he adds) is not true." Is his *bold denial* of

Fig. 1. p. 1160.


WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY
D
1787
ON DEMAND IN LONDON LIVERPOOL OR ANGLESEY
2
WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY
1787
ON DEMAND IN LONDON LIVERPOOL OR ANGLESEY
III DEI GRATIA
1786
4
STABIT
6
NOVA CÆSAREA
1786
E PLURIBUS UNUM
5
JOHN WILKINSON IRON MASTER
1787
3
7
p. 1164
SNEDSHILL
BERSHAM
BRADLEY
WILLEY

is as minute as Homer himself would have been. Decency no more required putting men into a red-hot oven in *breeches*, than the martyrs at the stake in Smithfield, who were stripped to their shirts. Nothing can be more unfortunate than the supposition, that the men were hurried to execution with their *hammers*, or maces, or any badges of office, *in their hands*. The later drawings of Nienbuhr detect the inexactness of Chardin and Le Bruyn. In short, the three articles here described were the apparel of their *heads*, *bodies*, and *lower parts*, whether habits of ceremony, or common dress; for it is to be presumed that, were they arrayed in the richest robes, they would have had some closer dress under them. A *key*, as a badge of office, is by no means peculiar to the households of David or Nebuchadnezzar; it is still to be seen in that of Geo. III. so that the illustration from the figures at Persepolis is absolutely improbable.

Obs. 93. The *couch*, as Bp. Lowth translates the passage of Isai. lviii. 5, is not confined to the purposes of *sleeping*.—The Turks certainly kneel on carpets for cleanliness, as Christians in churches prefer hassocks to the bare floor. The Turkish idea of the earth on which they speak to God being *holy*, and therefore to be stood on bare-footed, is taken from the command of God himself at the burning bush, to pull off his shoes, because the ground whereon he stood was holy, i. e. made so by the immediate presence of God *. So also the Captain of the Lord's host to Joshua, Josh. v. 15. This whole observation is perplexed; nor is the following happily illustrated from Dr. Chandler's account of a Greek practice.—As to the observance of the Sabbath here recommended, what are we to say to the manner in which Sunday afternoons are kept by *all* foreign Protestants?

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 2.

YOUR correspondent (p. 1154 of Supplement to vol. LVII.) has omitted to notice the inscription on the North door of the chancel of *Basingstoke* church, engraved in Bib. Top. Brit. No. XLI. among the dates of buildings and repairs of churches.

P. 1162, col. 2, l. 1, read Sir John *Berkely*.

Fig. 6, in your Supplement plate, is a coin of New Jersey, one of the thirteen American States. *Cæsarea* is the name of the island Jersey, and is here applied to the new colony, whose badge is the horse's head and plough: *e pluribus unum*, on the reverse, refers to the confederacy marked by the 13 stripes in the shield.

Fig. 7, if truly drawn, bears on one side the arms of Yarmouth, and, on the other, an ass's or mule's head, circumscribed CON or COR VOVS. The MS. found with it smells very suspicious, p. 1164.

LVIII. p. 31, col. 1, l. 11, r. *Gilpin*.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 4.

YOUR correspondent P. Q. who wishes to take into his course of reading whatever is useful or informing, desires to express his acknowledgements to your correspondent A. B. in your last Supplement, p. 1168, for pointing out to him Dr. Jer. Taylor's very valuable book, intituled, *The Liberty of Prophesying*; and, at the same time, to observe to him, that, in the very dedication of that valuable work, the good Bishop sets out with making liberty of conscience consist in "receiving him that is weak in the faith, but *not* to *doubtful disputations*; therefore, certainly to charity, and not to vexations, not to those which are the *idle effects* of *impertinent wranglings*. And, although it be a duty of Christians that we all speak the same thing, that there be no divisions among us, but that we be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgement, yet this unity is to be estimated according to the unity of faith, in things necessary, in matters of creed, and articles fundamental; for, as for other things, it is more to be wished than hoped for. These, and thousands more to the same purpose, are the *doctrines of Christians*, whose sense and intendment I have prosecuted in the following discourse, being very *much displeased* that so *many opinions* and *new doctrines* are commenced among us; but more troubled that *every man, that hath an opinion of his own, thinks his own and other men's salvation is concerned in its maintenance*; but most of all, that men should be persecuted and afflicted for disagreeing in such opinions, which *they cannot with sufficient grounds obtrude* upon others, because they cannot propound them both

* One wonders the author could not see that the *Christians* of Tyre, Acts xxi. 5, knelt on the *sea-shore* only as the last place of taking leave of St. Paul and his companions, just before they took ship.

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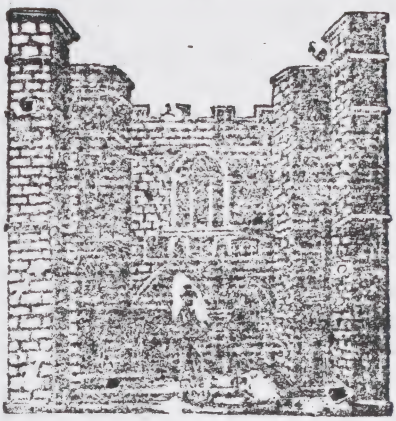
Bristol 4
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Coventry
Cumberland

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



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YORK 3

For DECEMBER, 1788.

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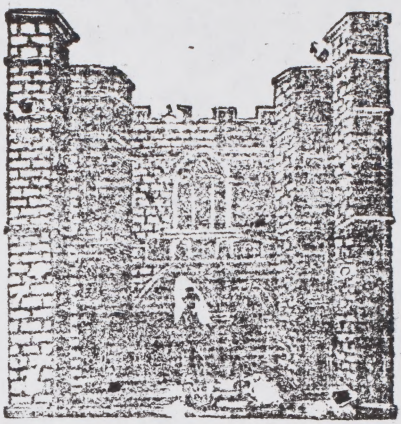

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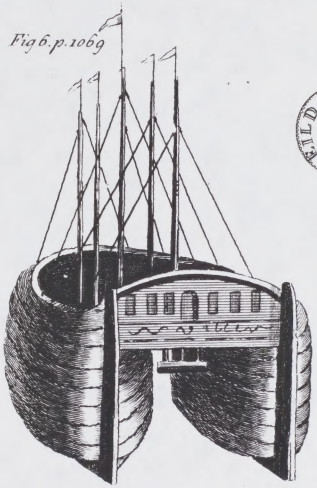

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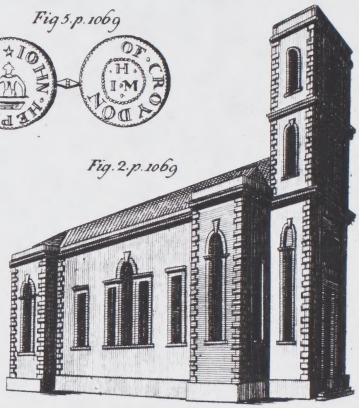

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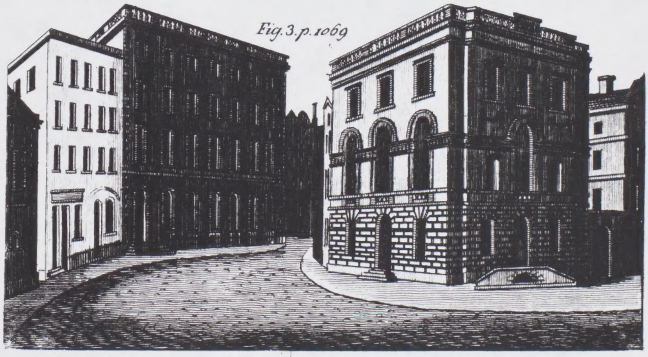

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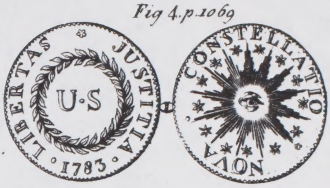

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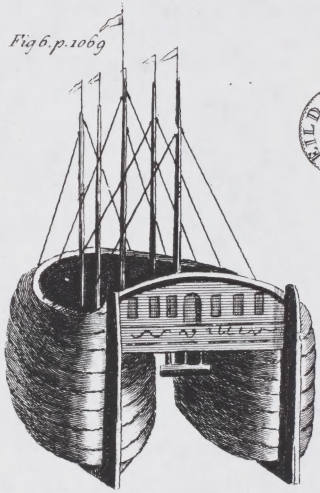

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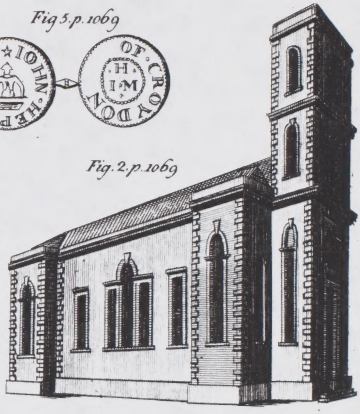

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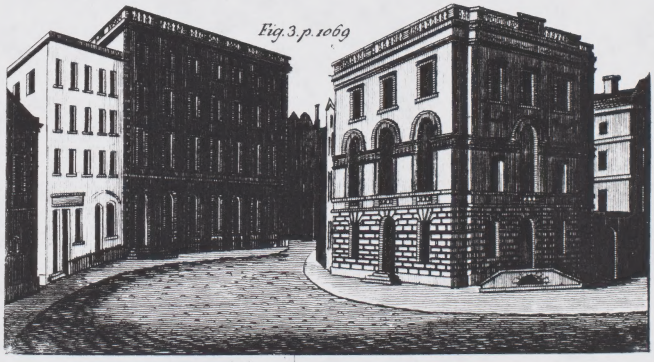

and Edward Darrel, esqrs. Mr. Deputy Collins, and Mr. Wm. Proctor, stationer. 2 lots of 50l. 0 of 12l. 20 of 8l. 68 of 6l. 200 of 3l. 1200 of 3l. The undertakers were: Tho. Leigh, and D. Midwinter, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Churchyard; Mr. Avlmer, at the Three Pigeons, and Mr. Rich. Parker, under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange; Mr. Nicholson, in Little Britain; Mr. Took, at the Middle Temple Gate, Fleet-street; Mr. Brown, at the Black Swan, without Temple-Bar; Mr. Sare, at Gray's Inn Gate; Mr. Lownds, at the Savoy Gate; Mr. Castle, near Scotland-yard Gate; and Mr. Gillyflower, in Westminster-hall, booksellers. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Peckleton, Nov.* 4.

THE Medal represented in *plate III. fig* 1, is silver; and, from the date, was struck in Elizabeth's reign, perhaps on occasion of some Spanish occurrence. The second and third persons appear to have pistols in their hands; and it looks, from such appearance, as well as the inscription, as if assassination was intended.

Your introducing it into the Magazine will much oblige the proprietor (a lady at Leicester), as well as

Yours, &c. T. W. JEE.

Fig. 2, in the same plate, is the new church at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, 1788.

Fig. 3, contains a view in Castle-street, Dublin; comprehending, A, part of the Guard-house by the castle upper gate; B, the Bank of the Right Hon. David La Touche and Co.: C, the Bank of Sir William Gleadowe, Newcomen and Co.

Fig. 4, is a new American coin.

Fig. 5, is a token from Croydon, not noticed in Dr. Ducarel's history of that town.

Fig. 6, is a sketch of a vessel of a new construction, invented by Patrick Millar, of Dalswinton, esq. This vessel is a kind of double ship, strongly connected by her upper-works; she is 90 feet long, with her other dimensions in proportion, has five masts, and is provided with wheels, which work a number of oars, to be used when there is no wind. She is said to have cost upwards of 3000l. Whatever may be the success, Mr. Millar is entitled to the thanks of the publick, for risking so considerable a sum in the improvement of the naval architecture of this kingdom. This sketch was taken when she was lying on the mud in Leith harbour.

Mr URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

IN order to satisfy the doubts of your correspondents S. H and B L. (p. 852), please to inform them, that the earldom, which was given to the Marquis of Montrose, was taken from the parish of Kincardine, or, as it is commonly called, Kincairn in the shire of Perth, 15 miles from Dumblain, a title which the Marquis might very reasonably take, as he has a seat there. The family of Bruce is, as B. L. supposes, Earl of the shire of Kincardine. And now, permit me to ask your correspondents, why the Duke of Montrose's son is commonly stiled Marquis *of* Graham, a title taken, as I conceive, from the name of his family. In answer to your correspondent, J. C. p. 871, I apprehend that the earldom of Rutherglen, *vulgò* Ruglen, will be extinct in case of the death of the Duke of Queensberry without issue, his Grace being the only person now *in life* (to speak the language of my own country), who is descended from Lord John Hamilton (fourth son of William and Anne, Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton), the first Earl of Ruglen. The earldom of March, I suppose, will also be extinct in case of the Duke's death without issue, he being also the only surviving descendant of Lord Wm. Douglas (second son of William, Duke of Queensberry), the first Earl of March of that family. The newly-conferred English barony will also, upon the same supposition, be extinct. But the titles of Earl of Queensberry, Viscount of Drumlanrig, and Baron Douglas of Hawick and Tibers, will devolve to Sir John Douglas of Kelhead, bart. the lineal descendant of the Hon. Sir Wm. Douglas of Kelhead, bart. second son to the noble Lord upon whom those titles were conferred. All his Grace's other titles, I apprehend, will be extinct; but there is, as your correspondent justly observes, such an unaccountable "latitude of descent" in the peerages of Scotland, that it is difficult to say whether they continue or expire. The title of Duke of Montrose was not restricted to the Duke's heirs male, but was to descend to his heirs of entail: and when the question was agitated last session about the title of Lord Rutherford, it came out that it was given, as Mr. Crawfurd says in his Peerage, "to his heirs or *assignies*, or whomever he should name in the very article of death." Surely, Mr. Urban, if titles were to be conferred in modern times with